REGISTERED No. I—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,152.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 59	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	33
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	16
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy..... 4As.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	„ 2 8
Third do.	„ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0 2½ As.

Line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable number special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, every week.

The Steam Ship "Ava," 2,600 Tons, 346 H.P., Commander J. Paxmore, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 27th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

March 1875.		April 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	27	Leaves Galle	6
„ Carwar	29	„ Negapatam	9
„ Mangalore	30	„ Madras	11
„ Cannanore	31	„ Coconada	13
„ Tellicherry	1	„ Vizagapatam	14
April		„ Bimlipatam	14
„ Calicut	1	„ Calingapatam	15
„ Beypore	2	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Cochin	2	„ False Point	16
„ Alleppy	2	Arrives CALCUTTA	18
„ Tuticorin	4		
„ Colombo	5		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjilatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, for and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th March, 1875, at 4 P.M.

March 1875.		April 1875.	
Leave BOMBAY	26	Leave BUSREH	14
„ Kurrachee	30	„ Fao	14
April.		„ Bushire	16
„ Muscat	2	„ Linga	21
„ Bunder Abbas	4	„ Bunder Abbas	22
„ Linga	6	„ Jask	24
„ Bushire	8	„ Gwadur	26
„ Fao	10	„ Kurrachee	30
Arrive BUSREH	11	Arrive BOMBAY	May. 3

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the fair season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,079 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. C. Stevenson, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 26th March 1875, at 4 P.M.

The s.s. INDIA, 1000 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 29th March 1875, at 2 P.M., calling at Veraval, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO CARWAR & INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AT 4 P.M.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited.) will despatch the s.s. BUSHREE, 792 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander J. Smith, as above on WEDNESDAY, the 24th March 1875, at 4 P.M. She will call at

Hurnee. Dewghur.
Boria. Malwan.
Ratnagherry. Vingorla.
Jeypapore. Goa (Panjim) and
Vizadroog. Carwar.

For freight or passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,

STEAM TO GOA, CARWAR AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Every Saturday, at 4 P.M.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer PEARL, C. Dozar, Commander, will leave for undermentioned ports on SATURDAY next, the 27th March at 4 P.M., from the Apollo Bunder :—

Hurnee. Vingorla.
Ratnagherry. Goa Panjim.
Jeypapore. Carwar.
Malwan.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Undersigned.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE, Agent.

No. 14, Medows Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, BOMBAY and on the 9th and 24th, and on the 1st and 15th of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	35	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	60	36	14-10	

Including Wine.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

"ASSIRIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 24th March, 1875.
"PERSIA," to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1875.
"SUMATRA," to sail about the middle of April 1875.
"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1875.
"BATAVIA," to sail on TUESDAY, 1st June 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 187[illegible]

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave first week in April.

THE fine S. S. "HUTTON," 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseph Heald & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck for first-class Passengers only and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking Room, Bath Rooms, Ice House, and Punkahs, she carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500,

exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay 2nd February 1875.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE :

Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	March.	
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3128	600	29th—Southampton.
			April.	
KASHGAR	G. J. Babot	2939	450	5th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Rennoldson	2984	450	12th—Southampton.
DELHI	G. Lee	2178	400	19th—Suez, &c.
PERIM	W. Woolcott	3770	600	26th—Southampton.
			May.	
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1481	250	3rd—Suez, &c.
MIRZAPORE	A. Parish	3763	600	10th—Southampton.
BARODA	W. Fentiman	1874	400	17th—Suez, &c.
KHIVA	C. G. Perrins	2959	450	24th—Southampton.
GEELONG	C. Fraser	1584	250	31st—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct ; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 19th March 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 6th April 1875, at 2 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. LOMBARDY (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. E. M. Gillings, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the Collector's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 3rd April 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 23rd March 1875.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

	Gross Nominal Tonnage.	H.P.		Gross Nominal Tonnage.	H.P.
ARCADIA	749	96	EUROPA	2277	424
ALEXANDRIA	1630	424	INDIA	7290	5 0
ANGLIA	2233	400	ITALIA	7345	300
ASSYRIA	1623	424	MACEDONIA	2273	426
AUSTRALIA	2244	400	OLYMPIA	2031	424
BOLIVIA	4050	1120	S CANDINA-		
CALEDONIA	2125	1121	VIA	1135	96
CALIFORNIA	3287	7047	SCOTIA	1104	120
CASTALIA	2291	424	SEDONIA	1235	203
COLUMBIA	1698	400	SENACHIA	2147	424
FLORIA	1039	96	SYRIA	1039	96
ELYSIA	2733	678	UTOFIA	2731	678
ETHIOPIA	4005	1120	VICTORIA	3242	1047

If sufficient inducement offers a fortnightly service of the above Line of steamers will be established between Bombay and Liverpool. Definite sailing dates will be fixed and strictly adhered to, the Caledonia, Macedonia and Italia are to be the pioneers and at present it is expected their sailing dates will be the 15th and 29th May, respectively, but of this at least 10 days previous notice will be given.

The following passage rates will be charged :—

For	Adults to Liverpool 50 guineas	or Rs. 550
„	Children under 10 and over three years half fare.	
„	European Servants	Rs. 300
„	Native Servants	„ 150
„	Adults to Aden	„ 2 0
„	„ to Suez	„ 300
„	„ to Malta	„ 450

For further particulars and passage, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th March 1875.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, AND THE WESTERN PORTS OF ITALY, (VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

NOTICE.—The Italian Mail Steamer ASSIRIA, Captain Roselli will sail as above on the 24th March 1875, at P.M.

Passengers are requested to be on board at 4 P.M.

C. GRONDONA,

Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

CHEAP PASSAGE TO PLYMOUTH.

THE steam-ship "VINDIMORA" will sail positively on SATURDAY the 27th.

1st Class to Plymouth.....Rs. 400.

Apply to

KING, KING & Co.

WILSON LINE.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE s.s. HINDO will leave on THURSDAY MORNING, 25th inst., at nine o'clock. Passengers may embark the previous evening. Dinner hour 7 P.M. Heavy baggage must be shipped on the 23rd inst.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.
Passenger Agents.

Bombay, 22nd March 1875.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

HINDOO	3,257 Tons	24th March.
YEDDO	1,808 „	about 7th April.
RINALDO	1,840 „	„ 20th „
NAVARINO	3,356 „	„ 30th „

THE above first-class Steamers will have despatch about the dates mentioned and will carry a Surgeon and Stewardess.

Their Cabin accommodation is amidships and is fitted with every convenience.

Special attention is called to the HINDOO and NAVARINO, which are new and magnificent vessels, built expressly for the Indian Trade.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Passenger Agents.

W. NICOL & Co., Consignees.

Bombay, 27th February 1875.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH APRIL.

THE well-known and favorite Steamer "STRATHCLYDE,"

1,951 tons, Captain C. W. Pearson, will be despatched from Bombay as above. She has very superior accommodation for first-class passengers, and generally makes the passage in thirty days. She is fitted with Ice House, Punkahs, and every other appliance necessary for a steamer in this climate. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Liverpool..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines, &c., which can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 19th January 1875.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To leave about the 20th April.)

THE well-known and favorite Steam-ship TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, Captain J. Brown, will be despatched as above, and is expected to make the run home as usual in less than 30 days. She has very superior first class accommodation and is fitted with every appliance to ensure the comfort of passengers in a tropical climate.

A Stewardess is carried.

RATES OF PASSAGE ARE.—

1st Class to Suez	£30
Do. to Liverpool	£50

exclusive of Wines, &c., which, however, can be procured on board at moderate prices.

For further particulars, apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents,
or Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. RAINTON, arrived from GLASGOW, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDER for our inspection and countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claims for damage or Short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents, S. S. Rainton.

Bombay, 22nd March 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best Plated, Rich Crockery and Glassware, a Sewing Machine by Willcox and Gibbs, a full-toned Harmonium by Alexandre (if not previously disposed of) a handsome English-built Mail Phaeton, convertible into a Waggonette, a collection of choice plants, &c., at No. 19, Marine Lines, Esplanade.

On TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelainware, &c., the property of Surgeon-Major J. Mills.

Full particulars will be given hereafter. Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelainware, if not previously disposed of by private contract, a beautiful toned cottage grand piano, made expressly for the climate, oak red direct from "Broadwood and Sons," and only eight months in use, a pair of well-matched fast-trotting grey Arab horses, with an English Sociable in good order, a large collection of choice plants, ferns, &c., at middle Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 10th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at his residence, at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome, household furniture, piano, carriages, horses, plants, &c., the property of N. SPENCER, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, a First class Open Carriage, a strong Buggy, Handsome horses, Plants, &c., at Mount Road, Mazagon.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th proximo, at 1 P.M., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at his Residence, at the undermentioned place the valuable and handsome Household Furniture Plated Glass and Porcelainware, carriages, horses &c. the property of W. Adams, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE of neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, &c.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, in a tent, opposite their room Esplanade, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, Piano, &c., the property of Lieut. O. H. Sewyer.

No Catalogues and the property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1875.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDAS & CO.
40, MEADOW STREET.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40 :—

2 Bales Grey Shirtings, 3 Cases Black Army Cloth, 2 Cases Coloured Scarfs, 1 Case Sodawater Bottle Wire, and some Sundry Goods, 2 Cases Corals, 1 Case Gold Thread, 5 Cases Scissors,

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at Frere Bunder, on account and risk of the Underwriters, ex City of Richmond—

About 200 Tons damaged Lascas Welsh Hartley Coal.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
7 Cases Turkey Red Cambrics, 28 yards.
On account of Jetha Dossa—
5 Bottles Quicksilver
On account of the concerned—
5 Bottles Quicksilver.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the undermentioned premises, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Hussun Umrajee, Cassum Dhoondajee, Ahmed Noora, Suggaee Noormohmed and Bapoo Sukroo and by order of the Mortgagee Mr. Jamsetjee Nowrojee Camadya.

All that piece or parcel of Fuzendary land or ground together with messuage or dwelling-house built thereon situate on the West side of Don Tar second row in the sub-district of Mandvee in Bombay containing by admeasurement about 363 square yards and assessed in the Collector's assessment under No. 55 and bounded on the East by the Don Tar second row on the West by the property of Mahomed Syed Parker, on the North by the property of Hurridass Gocouldass and on the South by the property or Memon Rahimtoola Ahmed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1875.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of valuable elegantly carved household furniture, straw stem glassware, a first class plate chest by Elkinton, handsome porcelainware, a first class solid mahogany semi-grand pianoforte, made expressly for India by John Broadwood and Sons, nearly new and a perfect instrument, harmonium, a very handsome open carriage in excellent condition, also an English-built light miniature brougham, a pair of good serviceable carriage horses, go in double and single harness, a collection of choice plants and ferns, &c., at No. 72, Malabar Hill.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 24th instant, sale commencing at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, under instructions from E. Lord Esquire, sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 72, Malabar Hill, the whole of his valuable and handsome household furniture, comprising, Chairs, Sofas, Couches, Tables, Sideboards, cane bottom low chairs, chiffonier, a nearly new first class solid mahogany semi-grand pianoforte made expressly for India by John Broadwood & Sons, a perfect instrument, a walnut cabinet harmonium with 4 stops in complete order, 1, 2, and 4 lights hanging glasses, black wood flower stand with ferns, iron and brass pier glasses, black wood flower stand with ferns, iron and brass light 4-posts bedsteads, large size blackwood almirah, wardrobes, chest of drawers, clothes presses, camp cots, bath, dinner, and cook room furniture and utensils, a collection of choice plants and ferns, &c., &c.

Sale to commence at 2 P.M.

A very handsome strong built light double-seated open carriage, with shafts, pole and lamps, complete, in excellent condition.

A handsome light miniature brougham with shafts, pole and lamps complete.

A pair of good serviceable Arab carriage horses, go in double and single harness &c., &c.

Catalogues with full particulars are ready and the furniture is now on view.

SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 25th instant and 3 P. M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Carnac Bunder by order of Thacker Mooljee Oodharam and on account and risk of the Thacker Morarjee Poonja ex-Cora Linne from Calcutta.

A—P—50 Bales each 250 Bags A Twill 44 by 26½ hemmed with red line of the Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing Company's manufacture.

SALE OF SUPERIOR MOULMEIN TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Frere Bunder—

100 Superior Moulmein Teak Squares in small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 29th instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co, will sell by public Auction at their Rooms—

10 bales Grey shirtings.
10 Cases Assorted Prints.
5 ditto Foolscap Paper.
5 ditto Cotton Umbrellas.
1 ditto Atkinson's Honey and Brown Windsor soap and perfumery.
1 ditto Gadbury's cloth.
3 ditto Dr. Win's Tooth powder.
1 ditto 112 Large Packs Palace Gold Figured International and Club House Playing Cards.

On account and at the risk of the purchaser Sooderjee Dharsey ex. s. Hindoo.

D B and Co.—S—G—3 cases 1,000 lbs. Silver Cochineal.

On account and at the risk of the purchaser Goolom Hussoon Abdool Hussein.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd day of April next, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Marine Lines, the valuable and handsome household furniture &c., of Surgeon Major E. R. Butler, Full particulars whereof will appear hereafter.

Catalogues will be printed and the above will be on view 3 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN COMERCARY 1ST LANE

On SATURDAY next, the 27th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction on the premises by order of Framjee Cowasjee, Esquire, Samuel Ellison Woolcock and on account and at the risk of the estate of the late Yatoo Pithajee Awaroo.

All that piece of Fazendaree ground of which Memon Rahimtoolla Ahmed is the Fazendar, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon situate on the north side of Comercary 1st Lane in the sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, assessed under No. 19, admeasuring 105 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the property late of Marathee Narayan and now of Crushnajee Chundoo, on the north by the property late of Marathee Narryen and now of Crushnajee Chundoo, and on the south by the public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Porcelain Wares, a first-rate grand square Piano by Soundy and Co., &c., on the top floor of 4 and 5, Medows Street, above Mr. J. Neuberg's.

ON SATURDAY, the 3rd April, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovenamed Residence, the handsome Household Furniture, Piano, &c., the property of Mr. W. SOUTH.

Full particulars whereof will appear in due time

The Furniture will be on view on and after the 1st April.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN 2ND BHOYWADA STREET.

Under instructions from the Administrator General and with the consent of the Mortgagee Purmanundass Gopaldass, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 3rd day of April at 4 P.M., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property belonging to the Estate of the late Ghelabhoy Hurjeewun, viz. :—

All that piece of Fazendaree ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the north side of 2nd Bhoywada Street in the sub-district of Bhoolehwur in the Town or Bombay, containing by admeasurement 10 feet in breadth, 70 feet and 6 inches in length, or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Assessment under No. 29, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on the east by the property of Damodhur Hurrisunker, on the west by the house of Vizbhookun Atmaram, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the aforesaid 2nd Bhoywada Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 24th March 1875.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZER, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES, &c.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

MANUFACTURERS :

JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY :

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

☞ SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

GINGER BRANDY,

As supplied to the Ashantee Expedition,

By "VAUGHAN-JONES;" the finest Cordial and Stomachtonic.

("Standard" Brand)—See Name and Address on Bottles. No Mess or Family should be without it. To be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India, and wholesale of

R. VAUGHAN-JONES, 6, Water Lane, London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, an English-built Self-driving PARK PHAETON, in excellent condition, with a good Riding or Driving ARAB HORSE. SADDLE by Whippy & Co., and single English HARNESS. Also, a full-toned Grand Square PIANO, by Schroeder. Apply P. J., at this Office.

PASSAGES FOR INVALIDS TO PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.—TENDERS are invited up to 1 P.M. MONDAY, 29th instant, for the conveyance of about 250 MEN, (INVALIDS) 108 WOMEN and 274 CHILDREN by steamer through the Suez Canal. Tenders should specify the rates per head for Officer and Families, Men, Women, and Children. Children under one year free. Officers and their Families to be messed by the ship.

Government will provide Provisions, Medical Comforts, Bedding and Mess Traps for the Troops.

Fittings, Lighting, Lamps, Stores for Drying Decks, Water Tanks, Cooking, Distilling, and Baking arrangements, Canal and all dues will be found by the Owners.

The Captain of the ship to be responsible for the care and issue of Provisions for which he will be allowed a gratuity.

Arrangements will be guided by the Transport Regulations regarding which information will be given at the Transport Office in H. M.'s Dockyard. Tender Forms can be had on application.

GEO. T. ROBINSON,
Superintendent of Marine and Resident Transport Officer.

Bombay, 23rd March 1875.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Probate of the last Will and Testament for the Administration of the ESTATE of the late THOMAS H. LEACH, Esquire, C. S., Acting Extra Second Assistant to the Collector of Khandeish, who died at Chalisgaum on the 31st January last, has been granted by the Court of the District Judge, at Dhoolia, on the 15th instant to Doctor George Bainbridge, Civil Surgeon at this place, the Executor in India named in the said Will. All persons having any claim upon or against the Estate of the said deceased are required to send in the particulars of the same to the said Executor, Doctor George Bainbridge, at Dhoolia, within one month from the date hereof, and no claim made subsequently will be received or recognized, and that after the expiration of the said period of one month the said Executor will remit the assets of the said Estate to the deceased's father Mr. Thomas Leach of Seaford Lodge, Ryde, Isle of Wight, England, the other Executor named in the said Will. All persons being indebted to the said deceased's estate or having property of his in their hands are hereby requested to pay their debts and deliver property to the said Executor Dr. Bainbridge forthwith.

GOVIND R. GURROOD,
Executor's Vakeel in the District Court of Khandeish.

Dhoolia, 22nd March 1875.

THE UMBALLA GREAT ENGLISH DERBY SWEEPS, 1875.

No. 1 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 100 (One Hundred) each.
No. 2 Sweep. Tickets Rs. 10 (Ten) each.

WILL CLOSE AND BE DRAWN

On 21st MAY.

Applications and remittances to be made to the

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Umballa Derby Sweeps, Umballa.

N. B. Please write Legibly.

Full particulars every Tuesday.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET.

HAS now arrived and is being bottled. Judges extol it as equalling if not surpassing former importations.

Per doz. Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

MIX YOUR OWN CLARET CUP.

Save your Wine, avoid the deglutition of crude spices, and promote your health by using

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.

It produces a Claret Cup which touches perfection, exquisite in aroma but innoxious to the most delicate interior. Gourmets will find it a valuable acquisition.

Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO., BOMBAY.

EXTRACT OF CHICKEN.

GUARANTEED to be a PURE EXTRACT of the FLESH and BONES of CHICKEN. When dissolved in water it forms a most nutritious food for Invalids, Infants, and delicate persons ; and in Sea-sickness and similar emergencies, it is frequently the only nourishment that can be borne by the patient.

Per Pot, Rs. 3.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOT CROSS BUNS!—Orders are being registered at HATTY'S, 22, Apollo Street, and Falkland Road.

WANTED, a Brougham, to be used with one or two horses. Also, a serviceable Arab or Australian horse. Apply to X., *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE, at the Khetwaddy Iron Foundry, an English-made IRON FOOT BRIDGE, 30 by 5 feet complete. Rs. 1,500.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAKWOOD KEYS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of three lakhs of PERMANENT WAY CHAIR KEYS, eight inches long cut from best well seasoned Moulmein Teak Timber free from Sap, Shakes &c.

To be made by Machine exact to standard size and finished clean accurately to gauge or Template which may be seen at the office of the undersigned and subject to the approval of the Company's Engineer.

One lakh to be delivered within two months of date of acceptance of Tender and the balance during the subsequent month.

Sealed Tenders endorsed, Tender for keys, and which must specify the rate per thousand delivered at the Company's Stores Depôt Byculla, will be received by the Acting Agent at the Company's Offices Elphinstone Circle Bombay up to noon on Wednesday the 24th instant after which hour no Tender will be received.

Persons whose Tender shall be accepted will be required to enter into a contract, and for the due fulfilment of the same to find security amounting to 10 per cent upon the estimated total amount.

The Acting Agent does bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office Byculla, 1st March 1875.

WINES, SPIRITS BEER, &c.,

HUNGARIAN WINES AND VIENNA BEER.

JUST landed in prime condition, HUNGARIAN WINES in 1 dozen cases, RED and WHITE at Rs. 15 and 18, or 2 dozen PINTS at Rs. 16 and 20 per case.

VIENNA BEER, in 4 dozen cases, at Rs. 6½ per dozen. Orders for regular supplies registered, apply to the Godownkeeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

WINES for SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned, No. 3, Church Lane :—

SHERRIES—J. Cockburn & Campbell's, at

	Rs. 21, Rs. 24, and Rs. 25	per dozen.
R. R. Mege & Co.'s	Red Seal	„ 20 „
Do.	Vino de Pasto	„ 29 „
J. Sandbach & Son's	Rs. 17 & „	24 „
Carbonell & Co.'s	Black Seal	24 „
M. P. Guimarsens & Son's superior old Pale Dry		„ 26 „
FOT CARBONELL		„ 24 „
CHAMPAGNE—Ruinart pere and fils	Pts. „	23 „
Do.	Qts. „	45 „
Do.	Magnums. „	88 „
Arthur H. Browning's	Qts. „	20 „
J. Sandbach and Son's	„ „	20 „
Do.	Pts. „	11 „
CLARET—R. R. Mege & Co.'s	St. Estephe „	14 „
Do.	Margaux „	17 „

Also, Messrs. PLASKET & Co.'s WINES, formerly consigned to Messrs. ANTROBUS & Co. :—

SHERRY	Rs. 25	per dozen.
Ditto	„ 15	„

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.

Bombay, 21st August 1874.

WINES,

OF THE FINEST GROW

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 23RD MARCH 1875.

YESTERDAY'S Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady the sales reaching 14,000 bales. For ready cotton, prices were unchanged, and arrivals, although firmer, were not quotably higher. The New York advices of last evening, however, prepared us for a quieter feeling to-day, futures being ⅛ cent. per lb. lower, and this morning's Liverpool message accordingly reports the tendency quiet but unchanged, probable sales 10,000 bales, imports 45,000. The American receipts and exports now show the follow ing comparisons :—

	1875	1874	1873
Three days' receipts	16,000	26,000	22,000
„ Exports to U.K.	6,000	19,000	6,000
Total rects. since 1st Sept.	3,168,000	3,323,000	2,973,000
„ Exports to U. K.	1,340,000	1,320,000	1,249,000

In General Produce there is no movement to notice.

Consols still stand at 93, and Bar Silver at 57½d. per oz. French Rentes have declined to 102¾. Gold in New York is now at 115¼ a decline of 1 per cent.

STERLING Exchange to day opened with a firmer feeling which has been maintained to the close, and Rates may be quoted 13-2d higher. There is no new feature in the position to account for the hardening aspect, and in all probability it will prove to be merely temporary. Possibly rather more bills may be offering now that we are getting nearer the end of the month, but be that as it may, the experience of late fluctuations is that anything like a material advance in rates immediately brings out buyers. To-day's quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	ls. 10d	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight...	ls 10 7/16d. to ¼	„
Credits 3 months' sight...	ls 10 7-16d.	„
Documents 3 months' sight..	ls. 10¼d.	„

On Calcutta rates continue unaltered. GOVERNMENT PAPER is weak, and although nominally unaltered a reduction would have to be made to effect sales.

The SHARE MARKET is a trifle steadier for Spinning and Weaving and Bank of Bombay shares, but other descriptions are unchanged.

For COTTON the demand has been very active and prices are quite Re. 1 per candy higher all round. Akote has been in good request at Rs. 200 to Rs. 201, Good Fair Oomra has been bought at Rs. 194 full pressed, Mowa at Rs. 200 to Rs. 201, Dhollera April-May delivery at 190, Wudwan Rs. 187, Ginned Broach at Rs. 232 per candy half pressed. Yesterday's receipts were heavy—15,492 bales—making 23,026 bales for the three days.

FREIGHTS are still depressed and £1-17-6 to £ 2 is quoted for ready steamers while sailing ships are quite nominal at £1-17-6 to £2-2-6 according to class. Even at these figures shippers are by no means anxious to engage in excess of their immediate requirements and it seems questionable whether we have yet seen the lowest point.

PIECE GOODS have met a decidedly better demand to-day and a fair business has resulted at fully previous prices. With the holidays well over there are not wanting symptoms of more activity and continued strong advices from home respecting cotton would probably lead to higher prices.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value pch.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Name	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	p. a.			
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	88
22,000	1,000	all	72 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,410
20,000	500	all	6p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	715
8,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,180
30,000	25	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk of I. L. & China ...	500
40,000	$281	all	Nil	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	175
40,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India Australia & China ...	175
40 000	250	125	5 p.ct.	National Bank of India	116
60,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£2	$12-8-0	5 p.c	G. I. P. Railway Consoli.
.....	£20	103 14	5 do.	United Rds. Debentures ...
.....	£20	103 14	5 do.	Do. New £20 Shares ...
.....	£8	6 5-7	5 do.	Ditto ...
.....	£20	21 12½	do.	Ditto ...
.....	£10	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.
.....	£18	$6-4-15	5%	Do. New £18 Shares ...

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	5,000	all	0	Colaba Land Co.
7,500	150	all	...	Freze Land & Pier Co. Ltd.
1,750	2,000	2,000	20 p.a.	Masagon Land ...
8,000	1,000	all	150 p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited ...

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s.s. GORUN, 162 tons, Captain G. J. Baker, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and one hundred and fifty seven deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. s.s. KURRACHEE, 346 tons, Captain R. J. Scott, sailed on the 22nd instant for K. Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and one hundred and sixty nine deck passengers.

THE P. AND O. Co's s.s. GWALIOR, 1,715 tons, Captain W. Hamilton, sailed yesterday for China &c., with the China Mail and the following cargo 1,902½ chests opium, 2,166 bales cotton and general cargo.

THE SHIP KHORASAN, 1,038 tons, Captain John Connell, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Liverpool (December 12th), with a cargo of 1,373 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Lyon & Co.

THE SHIP ESTRICKDALE, 1,289 tons, Captain K. Soden arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius (February 8th) with a cargo of 21,000 bags sugar and eleven deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co.

THE S.S. CARADOC, 861 tons, Captain W. Barwise, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Shields (February 19th), calling at Malta and Port Said, via the Suez Canal, with a cargo of 1,500 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Lawrence and Co.

THE s. s. ALMORA, 1,714 tons, Captain H. S. Dickenson, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Calcutta (February 26th), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Rev. Shalto Douglas, Revd Rebsch, Mrs Jones, and three children Col. Lovett Mr. Hudson Mr. Hasper Mr. Young and fifty deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. BUSHIRE, 616 tons, Captain J. Smith, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers :—From Vingorla—Colonel Lester, Mr. and Mrs. Candy, Mr. and Mrs. Day and child, and Captain Murphy. From Hunee—2 Misses Taylor, 2 Misses Brooks, Rev. W. Maule, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. Bethan Mr. Mill Bakerjee, and Mr. R. T. Khayer. From different ports one hundred and fifteen deck passengers.

She sailed yesterday for same ports, with general cargo & four deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. Nubia, 1,033 tons, Captain W. B. Hall, arrived in harbour on the 22nd instant from Melbourne (February 25th), with the Australian Mail, general cargo and the following passengers :— From Melbourne.—Mr. and Mrs. Head and four children, Mr. G. A. Torbe, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. C. Shaw, Mr. Fiegy, Mr. Cannington, and Mr. Beatty. From Glenelg—Mr. Mahommed Rous, Mr. and Mrs. Marchent, and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Miss Hughes, and E. F. Servant, Mr. and Mrs. Waite, and four children, and E. F. Servant. From Galle—Mrs. W. M. Fraser, and Mrs. H. Fraser. From Dandeg—Mr. Reynolds. From Sydney—Mr. J. Dansey. From King George's Sound—Mr. G. Forrest. From Gokohama—Mr. Murphy. From Calcutta—Mr. and Mrs. Cawer.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Bushcer (s)	Smith	Carwar, Mar 23.
	Nubia (s)	Hall	Melburne, Feb 25.
	Caradoc (s)	Barwise	Shields, Feb 19.
	Khorasan	Cannett	Liverpool, Dec 12.
	Almora (s)	Dickenson	Calcutta, Feb 26.
23	Ettrickdale	Soden	Mauritius, Feb 8.
	Baroda (s)	Fentiman	Venice, Feb 19.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Kurrachee (s)	Scott	K Coast & Kurrachee.
	H M S Crocodile	Townsend	England.
	Gwalior (s)	Haselwood	China &c.
	Goruh (s)	Baker	Coast & Cutch.
	Bushcer (s)	Smith	Coast & Carwar.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Easton, to Havre.
Steamer Persia, to Genoa &c.
Ship North Tyne, to Malta for order.
Brig Amcedbux, to Tuticorin and Koelkerey.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Vindomora s, 619 bundles steel iron, A Goolam Husson.
Clive s, 200 bundles hoop iron, Ewart Latham & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Strathelyde s, 10 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer & Co.
Walmer Castle, 37 cases paper, J Soares ; 10 casks hoes, C Macdonald & Co.
Good Hope s, 42 cases stout, J Framjee ; 140 cases geneva, M & E Bezunzee ; 177 cases window glass, H Lallmeya.
Palermo s, 4 cases varnish, F A Davar.
Yeddo s, 7 bales paper, A A Rahim & Co ; 100 cases empty bottles, P P & Sons.
Hindoo s, 4 casks port wine, C Bomnevialle & Co.
Timor s, 5 cases varnish, M M Mody & Co ; 37 cases porter, S Cawasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Stuart Rahneman, 225 bales cotton, Campbell Mitchell and Co ; 250 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Clydesdale, 406 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Arigowan, 490 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Silva Donard, 996 bales cotton, Frinlay Muir and Co.
Gads Hill, 100 bales cotton, A Kunkler and Co.
Berengaria, 250 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co.
Mahsudry, 926 bales linseed, G Harper.
Charlotte Crome, 900 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Helen Scott, 259 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Khersonese, 1,200 cwts linseed, Wallace and Co.
Caledonian s, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers ; 64 bales cotton M Goculdass ; 20 bales wool, T Lillaram ; 31 bales wool N Bhemjee.
Prince Frederic, 91 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 125 cwts coir yarn, J Jaitha.
Hindoo s, 100 bales cotton, R Poonsey and Co ; 377 bales cotton, Remington and Co ; 111 bales cotton, D Bhanjee and Co ; 42 bales cotton, B Visram ; 26 bales wool, A Khergee ; 50 bales wool, L Govindjee.
Diadam s, 55 bales wool, C Govindjee ; 51 cwts coir yarn, M Jaitha.
Acton s, 65 bales cotton, M Vithuldass ; 99 bales cotton, N Manekjee and Co ; 53 bales cotton, D Govindjee ; 42 bales cotton, G Premjee ; 223½ cwts linseed, P Soorjee ; 540 cwts linseed, H S Adam and Co ; 450 bales cotton, M Jaitha and Co ; 600 cwts linseed, D Govindjee ; 600 bales cottor, Killick Nizon and Co ; 25 bales cotton, G Balloo ; 33 cases ginger, M Jaitha and Co ; 53 bales cotton, N Moorarjee ; 54 bales cotton, T Ketsey.
Sceptre s, 500 bales cotton, Peel Cassels and Co ; 900 cwts linseed, N Khatoor ; 250 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart and Co ; 1,000 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co ; 700 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Parana s, 25½ cwts myrabollams, F M Dama ; 204½ cwts coir yarn, M Jaitha & Co.
Cape Verde, 200 bales cotton W & A Graham & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Carondolet 1,800 cwts linseed, Ralli Balli Brothers.
Prince Solty Koff s, 325 cwts. myrabollams, M Dama ; 4 bales hides, N Jehangeer ; 16 bales hides, A Ahmed ; 3 bales hides, S Abdoola ; 4 bales hides, S Durvesh ; 20 bales hides, N Allarakhia ; 12 bales hides, A R Abadin ; 27 bales hides and skins, R G Mahomed ; 5 bales skins, H M Ruja ; 10 bales skins A Peerbhoy ; 27 bales hides K Peerbhoy ; 12 bales hides, M Abdoola ; 7 bales hides, S Futtabhoy ; 10 cwts horns, M Dama ; 131 packages Colomboroots, and 109 packages shell, H Thaver & Co ; 1,399 cwts teel seed, Ewart Latham & Co ; 150 cases chiltamen, M Jewraz ; 10 cases fishmaws, J Bottleboye ; 5 bales hides, and 6 cases fishmaws, P Damjee.
Decoea s, 2 bundles woolen carpets, Punnett & Co ; 400 bags pepper and 202 bags shells, P & O Co ; 5 223 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 498 cwts gall, Aldridge Salmon & Co ; 6 cases fishmaws, M Veerjee.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Frank Corvill, 388 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Thorer Helsing s, 529 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner & Co.
Deccan s, 1,050 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Black Watch s, 1,100 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.
Royal Welsh s, 200 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Royal Welsh s, 250 bales cotton, H Clason & Co.
Carroline, 450 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR REVAL.

Vindomora s, 1,200 bales cotton, W Nicol & Co.
Atlantic s. 100 bales cotton, Knoop & Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Kate s, 1,299 cwts teal seed, Finlay Scott & Co ; 833 cwts cocoanut oil, Ralli Brothers.
John Howard s 2,103 cwts teel seed, Ewart Latham & Co.
Marcia s, 140 bales cotton, Knoop & Co ; 3,000 bags wheat, Finlay Scott & Co.
Assyria s, 1,425 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Brothers ; 3 boxes silver coins, French Bank.
Persia s, 450 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR GENOA.

Persia s, 360 bales cotton, H Clason and Co ; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH-

Cyrene, 500 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.
Kingston s, 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Gwalior s 53 chests opium, Tata & Co ; 9 chests opium, C Ebram.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Gwalior s, 18 chests opium, G Sobhagmul ; 7 chests opium, T Setaram ; 13 chests opium, S Khetcydares.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteorological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 4in. N., Longitude 4h. 51m. 12·3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea—37 feet.

March—1875.

Means of Observations taken at 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M. — corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st
Barometer	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.	In.
Temperature of the Air	29·843	·837	·818	·817	·841	·876	·852
Wet-bulb Thermometer	78·4	78·4	80·2	79·4	80·8	80·4	88·8
Dew Point	73·4	74·0	74·1	74·5	75·9	76·1	76·3
Relative Humidity of Air	71·4	72·3	71·6	72·6	74·1	73·8	74·6
Extent of cloudy Sky (the wholly cloudless 0, Maximum temperature of Air read at 2½ A.M. on following day	·0799	·821	·758	·801	·819	·827	·818
Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	82·9	83·2	85·4	84·0	86·2	84·9	85·4
General Direction of Wind	71·4	72·0	73·1	73·2	74·1	74·5	73·0
	c	5	c	d	c	c	c
Movement in 24 hours	Miles. 319	Miles. 255	Miles. 181	Miles. 211	Miles. 173	Miles. 159	Miles. 239
Rain Gauge 4½ feet above the ground.	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00	In. 0·00

(a) NNW. N, NNW, NW. WNW, NW.
(b) NW. N. NE. ENE, WNW, NW.
(c) NW. N. NW. WNW.NW.
(d) N. NNW. WSW.
(e) WNW, NW, ESE, WSW. W.
(f) SSW, WSW, SW, SE, SW, WSW. W. WSW, SSW.
(g) SSW, WSW SE, WSW, SW, SSE.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 20.

Tripp, Major, Madras 76th Foot, on leave, from Secundrabad.

MARCH 22.

Cadell, Sub-Lieut., Bombay 83rd Regt., on duty from Deesa.
Bayley, Lieut.-Col, Bombay R A, on furlough, from England.
Godbold, Lieut, Bengal 12th Regt, on leave, from England
Hodgson, Captain, Bengal Genl List., from Mod Cert, from England
Hutchinson, Surg. Major, Bengal Med Dept. on furlough, from Agra.
Tarrie ; Lieut, Madras 67th Regt, on sick leave, from Thayetmyo.
Prendergast, Major, Bengal 15th Cavalry, on leave, from England.
Cassels, Lieut-Col, Bengal R E, from furlough, from England.
Sinclair, Surg Major, Madras R A, on Med Cert, from Secunderabad.
Murphy, Captain, Bombay 66th Regt., on sick leave, from Belgaum.
Odevaine, Surg Major, Bengal Ind Med Dept., on furlough, from Allahabad.
Pullen, Col., Bengal 10th Cavalry, on sick live from Nowshera.
Cartwright, Captain, Madras 48th Regt, on sick leave, from Trichinopoly.
Gibbons, Quarter Master, Madras 5th Brigade R A, on Sick leave, from Saint Thomas Mount.
Perkins, Lieut.-Col., Bengal R. E., on furlough, from Moorsabad.
Day, Surgeon Major, Bombay 5th Regt N. I. I., on leave from Belgaum.
Sharpe, Surg., Bombay A. M D., on duty, from Deolalee.
Houghton, Col., Bombay 3rd Light Infantry, on leave from Ahmedabad.

MARCH 23.

Rumsey, Quarter Master, Madras 18th Hussars, to appear before a Med. Board, from Bangalore.

DEPARTURES—MARCH 21.

Graham, Captain, Bengal 1-3rd Buffs, to join, to Calcutta.

MARCH 22.

Lord Surg.-Major, Bombay L. M. D., on fu lough, to England.
Dobbs, Lieut., Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Baroda.
Lovett, Lieut, Madras 48th Regt., on leave to Lucknow.
Houghton, Colonel, Bombay 3rd, N. I. I., on leave to Ahmedabad.

MARCH 23.

Grierson, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on duty, to Allahabad.
Sealy, Captain, Madras 80th Regt from Med Cert, to Madras,
Cadell, Sub-Lieut, Bombay 83rd Regt to rejoin to Deesa.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(Central Provinces' Gazette, March 20.)

Under Section 15 of the Civil Leave Code, a x months' special leave of absence to proceed to Europe is granted to Mr W M Low, Commr, Narbada Div, from the date that he may avail himself of the same.

Fifteen days' subsidiary leave is also granted to him from the 23rd instant, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the same.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr F J Johnstone, Asst to Chief Engr and Asst Secy to Chief Commr in the P W Dept, is granted six weeks' privilege leave from 1st May next, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr H Hooper, Ex Engr, Saugor Road Div, is appointed to officiate as Asst to Chief Engr and Asst Secy to Chief Commr in the P W Dept, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr F J Johnstone.

Consequent on the transfer of Lt C F Call, x x, to the Eastern Div Mr J Y Davidson, temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, is transferred from the Negri to the Hingunghat Div Wardha Valley State Railway, for employment on the Wunna Viaduct.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Punjab Government Gazette, March 12.)

The Govt of India having sanctioned temporarily the appointment of a Settlement Secy to the Financial Comr of the Punjab, the Hon'ble the Lt-Govr is pleased to nominate Mr. W M Young C S, to the appointment

Surg-Maj J C Penny, Civil Surg of Umballa, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surgn of Lahore, during the absence of Surgn-Maj J B Scriven on furlough, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st March 1875.

N F Surgn C W Calthrop, Offig Prof of Medicine and Physiology at the Lahore Medical School, is appointed to officiate as Prof of Midwifery and Ophthalmic Surgery to that institution, in addition, to his other duties, during the absence of Surgn-Maj J B Scriven on furlough, with effect from the forenoon of the 1st March 1875.

Mr. C P Bird, Asst Commr Ludhiana has obtained one month's examination leave, under Rule 1, Chapter VII, of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th March 1875.

Major T N Wallace, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, appointed Asst Cant Mag of Umballa, during the absence of Maj A Stewart, Cant Mag, on privilege leve, with effect from the forenoon of the 10th March 1875, and is invested with Section 30 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, with the powers of a Magistrate of the 3rd class within the limits of the Umballa Cant, and under Section 9 of Act XXII of 1864 with power to try and determine suits of the nature cognizable by Small Cause Courts under Act XI of 1865 and not exceeding Rs 50 in value of amount.

Surg-Maj C C Dempster, in medical charge of the Convalescent Depôt at Kasauli is appointed Civil Surg of that Station, with effect from the forenoon of the 2nd March 1875, in succession to Surg-Maj G P M Woodward.

Surgn-Maj G Farrell, 2nd Punjab Cavalry, is appointed Civil Surg of Kohat, with effect from the 4th Feby 1875.

Surg G Maser is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Umballa and Supt of the Jail at that station with effect from the forenoon of the 9th March 1875, vice Surg-Maj J C Penny, Offg as Civil Surg of Lahore.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, 11th March 1875.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Allahabad Division order, dated the 27th March 1874, directing Surgn A Deane, 99th N I, to assume medical charge of the 1st Bn Cav, in addition to his other duties, vice Surgn Maj E McKellar, M D, nominated to another appointment.

Dated the 10th Feb 1875, directing Surgn Maj J D Sainter to assume medical charge of 2-32rd R A, vice Surgn Maj W Everet, who on being relieved, will hold himself in readiness to join the 9th Lancers, on its arrival at Allahabad from England, for duty with the corps.

Dated the 20th Feb 1875, directing Surgn Maj M F Manifold to take over charge of the Depy Surgn Genl's Office at Allahabad, as a temporary measure.

Sirhind Division order, dated the 22nd Feb 1875, directing Surgn Maj G P M Woodward, M D, Convalescent Depôt Kasauli, whose period of service in India has expired, to proceed Bombay, on being relieved by Surg Maj C C Dempster, in time to embark for England in the troop-ship of the 30th March 1875.

Dated the 22nd Feb 1875, relieving Surgn J H Hunter, 30th Foot, from duty with the married families of that corps at the Rest Camp at Umballa, and directing him to rejoin his regiment at Meean Meer.

Rohilcund District order, dated the 2nd March 1875, directing Surgn Maj J H Loch, M D, to assume medical charge of the Station Staff at Shahjahanpur from Surgn J Latchford, M D, proceeding to England with invalids.

Saugor District order, dated the 5th March 1875, directing Surg G J H Evatt, M D, doing general duty at Jubbulpore, to proceed to Umballa, and report himself for duty with the 11th Hussars.

Lucknow Brigade order, dated the 2nd March 1875, directing Surgn E Mulvany, doing duty with the 41-4 N I to take over charge of that regiment from Surgn Maj J Browne M D nominated to another appointment.

Dated the 2nd March 1875, making the following medical arrangements :—

Surgn Maj S K Ray, having reported his arrival, will assume medical charge of the 40th Foot.

Surgn Maj D S Smith, on being relieved of the medical charge of the 40th Regt, will proceed to Roorkee, to take medical charge of the 35th Foot.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Artillery—Surgn Maj A P M Corbett, M D, (5th Brigade), to England, per troop-ship from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

3rd Foot, (1st Battalion)—Capt J E Forster, to remain in England on private affairs, from the 19th May to the 11th Novr, in extension.

6th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Maj W Black, to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

11th Foot, (1st Battalion)—Paymaster D Simpson, to Bombay, for one month from date of quitting regiment, to appear before a medical board.

19th Foot, (2nd Battalion)—Capt J Pyne, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regiment ; and thence to England, for fifteen months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

55th Foot—Surgn Maj S Roch, to England, per troop-ship from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

92nd Foot—Surgn Maj H B Rice, M D, to port of embarkation, for one month from date of quitting regiment ; and thence to England, for six months, on private affairs, from date of embarkation.

106th Foot—Col H R T Williams, to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

109th Foot—Maj A W Lucas, to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Lt Col B Walton, (Mily Storekeeper, Fort William), to Bombay, for one week, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

Lt Col E H Scott, (2nd in Com'd 45th N I), to Simla and the adjacent Hills, from the 15th April to the 5th Oct, on private affairs.

Maj F M Armstrong, (2nd in Comd 45th N I,) to Simla and the adjacent Hills, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct, on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Bengal Infantry.—Maj F A Buckley, to remain at Landour, on medical certificate, from the 4th March to the 4th Nov, in extension.

British Medical Service—Surgn W F Stevenson, M B to England, per troop-ship, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical Board

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

40th Foot—Genr A Yeatis, to Bombay, from the 12th March to the 12th April to appear before a medical board.

81st Foot—Lt W E Harness, to Bombay, from the 8th March to the 8th April, to appear before a medical board.

Staff Corps—Capt C D Swete, (attached to the 10th N I,) to Bombay for one month, from date of availing himself of it, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on urgent private affairs.

Indian Medical Service—Surgn R O Mathew, to Darjeeling, from the 18th March to the 10th Sept 1874, on medical certificate under the furlough regulations of 1868.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, March 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr A Phillips, Barrister-at-Law, to officiate as Standing Counsel for the Secretary of State in Bengal during the absence of Mr J Pitt Kennedy, or until further orders.

The Hon'ble C Pontifex, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 24th June 1875, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Sir George Couper, Bart, C S, C S I, Chief Comr of Oudh, availed himself, on the afternoon of the 16th instant, of the leave granted him in the Home Dept Notn No 128, dated the 9th ultimo, and reported his departure per steamer Indus on the 15th instant.

Capt Cosmo John Melville David Inglis, C S I, to officiate as Chief Commr of Oudh during the absence of Sir G Couper, or until further orders.

Mr Inglis received charge of the Chief Commissionership on the forenoon of the 19th instant.

Capt C T Lane, Dist Supt of Police of the 1st grade, in the Hyderabad Assigned Dist, to officiate as Inspr Genl of Police, vice Lieut-Col H Millett, with effect from the 5th Dec last.

Mr F Wright, Dist Supt of the 2nd grade, to officiate as Dist Supt of the 1st grade from the same date.

Maj S Cameron, Dist Supt of the 3rd grade, to officiate as Dist Supt of the 2nd grade from the same date.

Mr E Moffatt, Asst Supt, to officiate as Dist Supt of the 3rd grade, with effect from the afternoon of the 1st Dec last—the date on which he assumed charge of the Buldana Dist Police.

Capt J Johnstone, Asst Commr of the 3rd grade, in Assam, to be Asst Commr of the 2nd grade, vice Capt Peetz.

Mr A Heath, Extra Asst Commr in the Punjab, to be Asst Commr of the 3rd grade in Assam, vice Capt Johnstone, promoted.

Mr G E McLeod, Extra Asst Commr in Oudh, to be Asst Commr of the 3rd grade in Assam, vice Lt Holcombe, deceased.

In modification of Notification No 224, dated the 10th instant, the furlough granted to the Hon'ble F B Kemp, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, will have effect from the 13th April next, or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Arthur Robinson, C S, to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta in succession to the Hon'ble E C Bayley, C S I.

The services of the Rev J J Hubbard, Chaplain of Nowgong, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the N W P.

The Revd M E Mills, Chaplain of Nagpur, is appointed to be Chaplain at Kamptee, and Mr Ralston to his own duties, as a temporary arrangement, pending the arrival of the Revd A W Bedford.

The Revd A O Hardy, Junior Chaplain, to be Senior Chaplain, with effect from the 2nd instant.

The Right Revd the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Revd Edgar Jacob, Actg Second Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, to be His Lordship's Domestic Chaplain, with effect from the 4th instant.

The Revd Percy Nicolas, Offg Chaplain of Cawnpore, to be Chaplain of Gowhatty and Shillong.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt R S Thompson, Offg Asst Comr of the 3rd class, in the Berar Commission, is confirmed in that appointment, with effect from the 15th Oct 1874.

Capt A H S Neill, Adjt of the 1st Regt, Central India Horse, is granted subsidiary leave for 30 days from the date of departure preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Privilege leave for one month, beginning on the 31st March 1875, is granted to Mr J E Cooke, Asst Comptr Genl.

The services of Mr M Rivett-Carnac, Comm of Cotton and Commerce with the Govt of India, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the date on which he may assume charge of the Opium Agency at Ghazeepore.

Privilege leave for three months is granted to Maj the Hon'ble E B Rous, Post Master Genl, Madras.

Mr Henry Gribble Turner, of the Madras Civil Service, is appointed to officiate as Post Master Genl, Madras, during the absence of Maj the Hon'ble E B Bourke, or until further orders.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Surgn George John Malcolm Smith, of the Med Dept, is permitted to resign the service, subject to H M's approval.

The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgn Richard Hogan, of the Med Dept, in medical charge, 3rd Sikh Inft, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Surgn T V Aylen, of the Madras Med Establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Home Dept, with effect from the 28th Feb 1875.

Lt Col J K Cuper, of the Bengal S C, Supt and Agent for Army Clothing, is allowed leave of absence from the 12th April to the 14th Oct 1875, to visit Mussoorie and the hills north of Delhi, on private affairs, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to grant the following appointments :—

Lt Col C Armstrong, of the Bengal S C, to officiate as Supt and Agent for Army Clothing during the absence on leave in India of Lt Col J K Cuper, or until further orders.

The under-mentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Alexander George Ross, of the Bengal S C, Wing Officer, 1st Sikh Inft, Punjab Frontier Force,—for two years, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

H E the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :—

Maj W S Bailey, of the Mad S C, to officiate as Comdt, with effect from 1st March 1875, during the absence on leave in India of Lt-Col Benson, or until further orders, vice Maj G odes, x x, proceeding to England on furlough.

The under-mentioned Officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Surgn Hugh Malin Coates, M D, of the Med Dept, Sanny Commr, Bengal,—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgn George Massy, of the Med Dept,—for eighteen months, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The under-mentioned Officers of the Bengal S C, having completed 20 years' service, are promoted to the rank of Maj from the date specified against each :—Vide G G O No 936 of the 26th Sept 1874, subject to H M's approval :—

Capt Francis Henry Conolly,—17th March 1875.
Capt Charles Augustus Munro—17th March 1875.
Capt Robert Francis,—17th March 1875.
Capt Alexander Napier Mackenzie—17th March 1875.
Capt Oliver Richard-on Newmarch,—17th March 1875.

Supy Surgn Maj Edwin Clement Bensley, of the Med Dept, is brought on the establishment of Surgns-Maj to fill an existing vacancy.

The under-mentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs :—

Capt Fitcherbert Co dington, of the Bengal S C Depy Supt, 3rd grade Offg and Cantn, Secunderabad Depôt—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The following appointments are made :—

PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Lt H B Urmston, of the 1st Bn 14th Foot, a candidate for the Beng S C, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation.

Lt I R A Macpherson, of the 5th Bn 15th Foot, a candidate for the Beni S C, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subn, on probation, during the period Lt L R H D Campbell may officiate as Adjt, or until further orders.

The services of Capt A W Capel, of the late 5th European Light Cavy, doing duty Officer, Stud Dept, are placed at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, with effect from the 1st April 1875.

The services of Lt Col A Elderton, of the Ben S C, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The under-mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on priva e affairs :—

Capt Cosmo Melville Duff, of the Ben S C Asst Comm, 2nd grade, Offg Depy Comm, 4th grade, Bengal,—for one year, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

Surgn Andrew Skene, M D, of the Med Dept,—for two years, under rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned officer, having completed twelve years' service, including four years in the S C, is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified, under the Royal Warrrant of the 14th May subject to H M's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lt William Oliver Bridges, Asst Comr, 19th March 1875.

With reference to paragraph 2 of G G O No. 75, dated the 25th Jany 1872, Capt W O Thompson, of the Ben S C, promoted to the rank of Capt in G G O No 317 of 1873, is permitted to retain the appointment of Adjt of the 2nd Sikh Infy, Punjab Frontier Force, with effect from the 18th March 1-75.

Lt W H Hime, of the 43rd Foot, who, as a candidate for the Bengl S C was appointed to be 2nd Wing Subn of the 6th Punjab Infy, by G G O No 1170 of the 25th Dec 1874, is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment as a probationer for the S C and his services are accordingly replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C.

Lt Col (Brt Col) E S Jackson, of Infy, 2nd class Asst Stud Dept, is allowed leave of absence for six months from the 15th April to the 14th Oct 1875, to visit Kashmir on private affairs, under Rule XXV of the Regulations of 1868.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPART

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE VICEROY AT DELHI.

IMPORTANT SPEECH BY LORD NORTHBROOK.

DELHI, 23RD MARCH.

A Grand Durbar took place this morning. A considerable number of Political and Military officers were present, and a few ladies, including the Hon'ble Miss Baring and Lady Davies. In the course of the Durbar there was an address by the Viceroy.

His Excellency referred to the prosperity of the Punjab, the increase in trade and the diminution of crime. The Province had been judiciously administered by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the Native States had been well governed by the representatives of the Princely Houses present.

A treaty of friendship and commerce had been concluded with the Ameer of Kashgar, which with the co-operation of the Maharaja of Cashmere would benefit trade. The opening of a new commercial route to Afghanistan promised to be successful.

His Excellency referred to the value of railway communication during the late distress in transporting grain to Bengal and Behar, and to the construction of the railway through Scinde to Kurrachee which would afford an additional outlet for the Punjab trade, and to the strengthening of the Civil administration of the Punjab.

His Excellency then referred to the Baroda case and the necessity for the inquiry, expressing his gratification that the Maharajas of Gwalior and Jeypore were serving on the Commission.

His Excellency also referred to the difference between the British Government and the King of Ava, and to Sir D. Forsyth's deputation to Mandalay. The question, although it had assumed a serious aspect, he hoped might eventually be amicably settled.

Lord Northbrook concluded by thanking the Durbar and the public for the loyal reception he had met with and announcing the Prince of Wales's visit to India in the ensuing winter.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

H. R. H. THE PRINCE OE WALES'S VISIT TO INDIA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LONDON, 23RD MARCH.

The English Press anticipate that much benefit will accrue to India from the visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

General Sir Charles Yorke G. C. B. has been appointed Constable of the Tower of London.

A general lockout is threatened of the Cotton spinners in the North East of Lancashire.

H. M.'s Troopship Malabar passed safely through the Suez Canal on the 19th inst.

OBITUARY—Comte de Jarnac, French Ambassador at London.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, 22ND MARCH.

The Bombay Mails of the 1st inst. were delivered in London to-day.

LONDON, 22ND MARCH, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Sugar dull.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera, 5¾.	
3 per cent. Consols for account	93
5 do French Rents 1872.....	103
Bar Silver	57½

A FACTORY BILL FOR THE BOMBAY SPINNING MILLS.

THE following notification was issued yesterday in a *Bombay Government Gazette* Extraordinary from the General Department, dated Bombay Castle, 23rd March 1875.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the following Gentlemen to be a Commission to enquire into and report on the present condition and system of work in the Factories in Bombay and its vicinity, with a view to determining whether any legislation is necessary for the regulation of the hours of labour, especially in the case of women, young persons, and children, for the protection of labourers against accidents, for the proper ventilation and sanitation of the Factories, and generally for improving the condition of the work-people employed :—

President F. F. Arbuthnot, Esq. *Members.*—The Honourable J. K. Bythell, the Honourable Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, Sir Munguldass Nathoobhoy, C. S. I., Hamilton Maxwell, G. A. Kittredge, Thomas Blaney, Morarjee Gocouldass, and Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Esqs.

Mr. Moylan, Inspector of Steam Boilers, will act as Secretary to the Commission.

Copies of the Factory Acts in force in the United Kingdom, and of "Hints on the Administration of Factory Acts" by Mr. Redgrave, Inspector of Factories, will be supplied to the Members of the Commission.

A room in the Secretariate will be placed at the disposal of the Commission for their meetings.

By order,
E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

THE MAHARAJA AND THE *NATIVE OPINION.*

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As a foreigner, depending as much on the Maharajas as on the British Government, permit me to observe that which, I believe, you failed in your masterpiece of yesterday about the native opinion on the Gaekwar's cause célèbre or properly speaking the Gaekwar's *modus* upon the most apparently energetic man.

Though my pen may not be worth the *vox clamans in deserto*, may I say that I have never read in Bombay anything more rational, philosophical, than your recent editorials, without a particle of that base flattery, exaggeration and sophistry, so common in Bombay through out, but yet you have failed to forward that peculiar circumstance which should have the better satisfied the native minds and consciences.

It is not only, as you say, the educated Hindoos that have thrown off their masks and intestines to sympathise with the Great Row to slander and abuse the British Government and the Police, it is the case with every native of Bombay save very honourable exceptions, from an imbecile street coolee up to the most literate Parsees, they are all unanimous in holding the great hero as chaste as the Great Parsee lawyer was in their estimation, happen whatever it may, but why?

Simply for that which *sine qua non* prevails always in their judgments and opinions as I have heard from themselves "that if the Great Row" is dismissed the "I believe the man" might at least entertain some hopes and chances of being, as he liked, reinstated, and the whole non-christian community, present and future, might be liberally and lavishly benefitted as they were per fas and nefas, whilst the Great Row was allowed as his predecessors full play—chances which they foresee shall be short if the poor persecuted Row is held in the cage—which the great Serjeant, probably afraid of, left our shores just as his patient was breathing his last—may he rest.

The great Parsee lawyer was adjuged guilty unanimously by a jury of his own peers among them, all those objections taken by that late Prince of Jurisprudence were discussed and set aside by the whole Bench and yet they cry "poor victims of the Police &c.," though to the inmost of their souls they are convinced of their real characters, capabilities, and innocent deeds. Such is the native opinion.

I conclude by crying out *cui bono* your wasting patience and space, *cui bono* of your cotemporaries' efforts to represent things differently from what they really are.

FOREIGNER.

Bombay 23rd March.

*** In deference to the request of our correspondent we have inserted the above letter "literally as it is." ED. *B. G.*

A REJOINDER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent "Paul Pry" makes a most senseless and vain suggestion, one not likely to receive the remotest attention from the gentlemen who manage tramway affairs in Bombay. And I hasten to write and assure our native friends that the desire for exclusiveness is not by any means general among that portion of the European community who ride in tramway cars. I have extensively patronised these since their inauguration, but I never have suffered from any inconvenience arising from causes put forward by "Paul Pry." There are some natives, it is true, who are anything but clean, but these are so very few and far between that it would in no way justify the invidious proposal of Mr. "P.P." On the whole, dirty clothes are more endurable than the snobbishness of certain folk.

March 23rd. EDIE OCHILTREE.

THE MAHIM ROADS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Through Mr. Pedder's zeal and Sir Cowasjee Jehangier's munificence, the Mahim residents are to have the benefit of a public garden, as it appears from the Commissioner's late proposals to the Town Council. Before that is done, may I be allowed, through your influence, to draw the Commissioner's attention to the filthy state of some of the main roads, so ill-used by those dirty people the sight even of whom and that of their *cudjans*, standing on and just blocking the roads, is so repugnant and offensive from the fish which they expose to the sun's action wherever they can without any respect for the feelings of the passers-bye.

I hope the energetic Commissioner will be pleased to do something for the benefit of the Mahim rate-payers as well for the revenue of the municipality, since there would be many more residents and rate-payers if those indecent huts were to be put down and small decent abodes raised in their stead.

A RESIDENT.

BOMBAY.

THE HOLI.—Yesterday being the last day of the Holi festival, the Small Causes Court and Police Courts were closed. The Fort Police Court will be open this morning from 7 to 10 A. M.

DEPARTURE OF TROOPS.—Nine officers, four ladies, and 560 men arrived from Deolalee on Monday last, and embarked from the Carnac Bunder on board the troopship Crocodile for England.

CURIOUS ACCIDENT.—A cart driver, named Vittoo Jewasjee, was occupied on Monday last in loading his cart with some boxes for which purpose he had some three or four coolies assisting him. One of the coolies gave a sudden push to one of the boxes, which struck Vittoo in the ribs, breaking one of them and otherwise injuring him. The man was sent to the G. T. Hospital.

SMALL-POX.—Six men of the s. s. Punjab, who were suffering from small-pox, were yesterday removed from her, by the Water Police, immediately on her arrival from Kurrachee. Three of them were placed in the J. J. Hospital and three in the G. T. Hospital. The conveyances in which they were taken, as well as the ship, were disinfected under the superintendence of the Water Police.

DEATH FROM INJURY.—An inquest was held on the body of Mahadoo Soobhana, a labourer, who had been employed in the Custom House. The inquest was held at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where the deceased died from tetanus occasioned by an accidental injury to his left foot. From the evidence it appeared that he and some other labourers had been engaged in carrying a heavy box, which, by some mischance, was allowed to fall and strike the deceased on the foot, inflicting very severe injuries. The jury returned a verdict accordingly.

A NARROW ESCAPE.—A little boy, about seven years old, named Chhonilall Jugjeewun, accidentally fell into the Moombadevi Tank on Monday last, while engaged in washing his feet, and would probably have been drowned but for the timely assistance of Pitamber Kewal and Ammolick Wandrowna, who dived in after him and brought him out in an insensible condition. The boy was sent to the G. T. Hospital where he was quickly restored and sent home. His rescuers deserve great praise for the promptness with which they rendered assistance.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRL'S ENGLISH INSTITUTION.

THE annual general meeting of the life-governors, members, and subscribers of the Alexandra Native Girl's English Institution was held at the hall of the school on Monday evening. Mr. Manockjee Petit, the President of the Board of Directors, was in the chair. Mr. M. M. Bhownaggree, the Secretary, after reading the circular convening the meeting, read the report of the Institution for the year 1874, and placed the audited accounts of the treasurer for that year before the meeting.

The following resolutions were then unanimously carried :—

Proposed by Dr. Atmaram Pandoorang, and seconded by Dr. Rustomjee C. Badhurjee,—"That the report and audited accounts laid before this meeting be adopted as the report and accounts of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution for the year 1874."

Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, and seconded by Dr. Atmaram Pandoorang,—"That a revised edition of the rules and bye-laws of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution be printed with the following alteration in the original rules and bye-laws, and that copies thereof be sent to the life-governors, members, and subscribers of the Institution, as well as to parents of children attending the school. (Some alterations referred to above were here specified)."

Proposed by Mr. H. A. Suntook, and seconded by Dr. A. Pandoorang,—"That the best thanks of this meeting are due to the Board of Directors for their energetic and disinterested labours for the management and administration of the Institution."

Proposed by Mr. Cursetjee N. Kanga, and seconded by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee,—"That Dr. Rustomjee Cowasjee Badhurjee, M.R.C.S., be elected a member of the Board of Directors in the room of Mr. Nowrojee Nanabhai Framjee, retiring by rotation, and that Mr. Muncherjee Bhownaggree, who retires by rotation, be re-elected a Director."

Proposed by Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, and seconded by Dr. R. C. Badhurjee,—"That the best thanks of this meeting be tendered to Mr. Jehangeer Gustadjee for his having taken the trouble to audit the Treasurer's accounts of the Institution for the past year."

Proposed by Mr. H. A. Suntook, and seconded by Dr. A. Pandoorang,—"That Mrs. Ballard and Miss Manockjee Cursetjee, and Messrs. S. J. Harrison and Khunderao C. Bedarkar, B. A., L. L. B., are entitled to the best thanks of this meeting for their having kindly examined and reported on the progress of the pupils of the Institution in the several branches of their studies during the past year."

With a vote of thanks to the Chairman, the meeting separated.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the following short causes were disposed of by Mr. Justice Bayley :—

MADHOWROW HUSRY V. HEREJEE HUNSRAJ.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the plaintiff, said the defendant had got his discharge; but the learned counsel wanted to make an application in the matter to the Insolvent Court, and, therefore, asked for a month's postponement. The case was postponed until the 20th April next.

MUNMOHUNDAS PUEMANUNDAS V. DAVIDUS SPURSHOTUMDAS AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Budrodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Syani, appeared for the plaintiff. There was no appearance for the defendants. The action was brought on a promissory note for Rs. 6,000. Defendants had paid Rs. 1,000 on account. The court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 5,600, with interest and costs.

THE COMBRAWUTTEE COTTON MILLS V. CHUGGUN FULCHUND.

Mr. Webb, instructed by Messrs. Crasigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiffs. Service on the defendant was effected through the District Court of Ahmedabad. His signature to the memorandum and articles of association was proved by the broker of the Company. The action was brought to recover a first call of Rs. 250 per share on ten shares of which defendant was the registered holder. His Lordship gave a decree for plaintiffs for Rs. 2,500, with interest at 9 per cent. from 27th October 1874 till judgment, costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

CASES STRUCK OUT.

The following cases were struck out for want of appearance :—Dr. Mancekjee Adurjee v. Framjee Bomonjee. The London, Bombay and Mediterranean Bank v. Dadabhoy Rustomjee Banajee. The Colaba Company, Limited, v. Jairam Sewjee and others.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE HON'BLE J. D. F. INGLIS.

(*Lucknow Times.*)

THE Officiating Chief Commissioner of Oudh enters upon the important office of governing this province with an amount of Indian experience such as very few members of the Bengal Civil Service have had the opportunity of acquiring.

Having arrived in this country in the beginning of 1841, when the mistaken foreign policy of Lord Auckland was fast bringing about the disastrous retreat from Cabul in the succeeding year, the experience of the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis extends over a period of time during which the British Empire in India had its hardest struggles and rose to its maximum of power. He has served during the victorious administration of Lord Ellenborough; during the government of Lord Hardinge, when the British power first came in contact with the warlike Chiefs of the Khalsa; during the energetic rule of Lord Dalhousie, when the conquest of India was completed by the subjugation of the Punjab, and the territorial dominions of the Company reached their utmost extent by a series of annexations culminating in that of Oudh; during the life-and-death struggle of the Mutiny when almost every man in India was in a state of feverish excitement, except the cool-headed Statesman who held the helm of Government, and when the country ultimately passed out of the hands of the Company to become a part of the vast British Empire. He has since served during the Viceroyalties of Lord Elgin, Lord Lawrence and Lord Mayo, when the calm which succeeded the storm has been employed for the noble purpose of improving the social condition of the millions over which the British rule in India holds sovereign sway.

During all these 34 years of service, the Hon'ble John David Forbes Inglis, C. S. I., has been engaged, not in the stormy scenes of war and battle, but in the milder arts of peace, and as the Poet says :—

"Peace hath her victories,
"No less renowned than war.

After acting as Revenue Commissioner of Rohilkhund, a district in which the utmost depth of human atrocity was stirred up by the disastrous wave of the Mutiny, but which is now one of the most prosperous provinces in India, he has held for some years the responsible position of Senior Member of the Board of Revenue of the North-Western Provinces. It has been largely owing to his zeal and sagacity that the revenue administration of these provinces has become the model for all the surrounding administrations of the northern half of India, and it is in that line especially that Oudh expects to benefit by his experience and wisdom.

As a member of the Council of the Viceroy and Governor-General, the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis has invariably raised his voice entirely in behalf of the people. His vigorous but unfortunately unavailing protest against the imposition of the income-tax can only be remembered with feelings of gratitude. He had been rather chary than otherwise of expressing his opinions in Council, but when, as the result of long experience and deep thought, he raised his voice against the measure by which the Finance Minister was able to retrieve his own blunders, his strong and earnest defence of the rights of the people was looked upon as a "heaven sent oracle."

After a long course of quiet usefulness in comparatively subordinate spheres, our present Chief Commissioner makes his first experiment in the art of ruling men and things. The work before him is by no means easy.

BANGALORE NATIVE "LITERARY UNION."

(*Indian Evangelical Review.*)

A MOVEMENT has lately taken place among the educated natives of Bangalore, including several of position and influence, indicative of considerable advance in liberal views, and promising much good in the future. We allude to the formation of a "Literary Union;" the objects of which are, (1) The mutual improvement of the members by means of fortnightly meetings for discussion, occasional public lectures, a library, and a reading room; and (2) the improvement of the community at large and encouragement, as far as possible, of the education of the masses, and of female education. The monthly subscription is 2 rupees, with an entrance fee of 10 rupees; a second class is confined on the payment of 1 rupee a month subscription, and a similar entrance fee, but these have not the privilege of taking home periodicals. The reading-room is well supplied with a large number of the leading newspapers and magazines, published in India and in England. Members of all classes are admitted, including Europeans and native Christians; and one of the rules provides that "the Institution shall be open for the delivery of lectures, with the permission of the executive committee, by any body, whether a member or not, on any subject, and in any language."

Two meetings for discussion have already been held. The subject at the last meeting was :—"Our social evils and their remedies." This subject was handled by several speakers. Five Europeans, four of them missionaries, were present and took part in the discussion, their presence being warmly welcomed, and their views listened to with much attention, by the native members. The evils referred to were the following :—caste, early marriages, inordinate expense at weddings, the want of female education, and the position of women in general. One of the speakers spoke against the great gatherings at religious fairs, as generating disease, and otherwise injurious in their tendency. Another divided the subject into three parts, physical, intellectual and moral. Physically, he said, that Hindus, when compared with Europeans, had poor physique, which he attributed to intermarriages among those closely connected, and those marriages entered upon at too immature an age, the physical training of children and youth being, unfortunately, indeed attended to. Intellectually, he considered his countrymen far too sensitive in regard to adverse criticisms on their views and habits. And morally he admitted that they were destitute of that manly courage which is necessary in order to act out what they think to be right.

As to the remedies for these evils, the difficulties in the way were described as serious; too great haste in attempting to overcome them was to be carefully deprecated, and it was thought best to be content at present with using all proper means to spread enlightened views on the above subjects, and wait for a change in the public mind.

The tone of the papers read may be gathered from the following extract from one of them :—

"The *position of women* in native families ought to engage our attention. The position the female relatives, a mother, wife, daughter, sister, is very important; for many of the social evils among Hindus, have their orgin here. The exchange of thoughts with a female is generally considered beneath notice. Their suggestions often meet with contempt; and from this cause the concerns of the domestic circle are frequently very defective. The woman's place in the family should be respected and she should have a voice and part in every well ordered family.

"Modesty is a woman's most essential great prize. But there is such a thing as false modesty; which, coupled with the semi-zenana life they lead, is a great evil. A woman cannot shut herself up, and yet be a suitable helpmate for her husband. But this seriously engage the attention of all Hindus, let the females feel that they are trusted.

"The *idea of a home* also ought to be developed in native society. *Home* is not mere shelter, and sharing in the necessaries of life. The social gathering, and family, where common interest binds all the members, and where the different members seek the company of each other, ought to be impressed upon the native mind as constituting a home. Hindus have no particular time in which the different members of the family can expect to meet each other. Their meals are taken each by himself. They should have a dining time, when the members of the family, male and female, meet on common ground. Thus they will learn how to associate in company, and the sacred bonds of the family will be strengthened."

THE CONDITION OF ORISSA.

(*Englishman.*)

MAKING every allowance for a slight tendency on the part of Sir Richard Temple to take a *couleur de rose* view of the state of the country under his administration, there is enough in the note on the condition of the peasantry in Orissa, published in last Wednesday's *Calcutta Gazette*, to show that a very remarkable change for the better, both materially and morally, has come over that province during the last two or three years. The magic influence of improved means of communication with the outer world has perhaps never been so forcibly illustrated as in the history of this once isolated province since the year 1871. Writers upon Orissa, up to a very late period, are unanimous in describing the peasantry "as strongly attached to the institutions of their fore-fathers, and averse to any change of their old customs. Friendly critics term them conservative; unfriendly observers stigmatize them as bigoted. Compared with the corresponding classes in Bengal districts, they are said to be ignorant and uneducated, and to care little about improving their position or maintaining their credit." It is alleged that they show little readiness to seek protection from the law, and that they display no power of combined resistance to any oppressions that may be exercised upon them. A passive acquiescence in long-standing abuses, and a reluctance to admit changes, even where changes are manifestly improvements, were considered to be the characteristics of the people."

These descriptions conveyed no exaggerated account of the benighted character of the denizens of this sleepy hollow, as they had existed from time immemorial down to the year just named. And, when in that year the Commissioner of the province himself not only endorsed them, but added to them a startling account of the universal oppression of the ryots by their zemindars, we need not wonder at the mistake made by Sir Henry Ricketts in inditing and submitting to the Viceroy, as applicable to the present day, a pamphlet, entitled "A Few Words for the Poor Ooriyas." We have not seen the pamphlet itself, but its title, along with the fact that the Lieutenant-Governor has consid-red it to call for a statement regarding the present condition of things in the province, is a sufficient indication of the nature of its contents. Sir Henry Ricketts was himself long employed in Orissa, and nothing short of revisiting the scene of his former labours could be reasonably expected to convince him that so inveterately immobile a people as the Uriyas of his experience could be suddenly transformed into a bustling, progressive, and travelling people. The chief, if not the entire, secret of the revolution is, there can be no doubt, the establishment of steamcommunication between Calcutta and the Orissa Coast. Not only has this raised the external trade of the province in three years from a nominal sum to considerably more than half a million sterling, but under the same stimulus the number of schools has sprung up, in a single year, from 377 to 904, an increase altogether unprecedented in the history of India, or, perhaps, of the world. Even in the streets of Calcutta an observant spectator may find abundant evidence of the change that has come over the spirit of this long dormant people. Five years ago the feminine half of the Uriya race was represented here by a few scores of milk-women; now Uriya women of every age and of all castes are to be met at every turn.

The same Commissioner who, in 1871, reported on the helplessness of the ryots and the oppressions of the zemindars, now tells us that "among both landed proprietors and peasants there is a decided tendency towards a better state of affairs; and a better knowledge of their respective rights and duties is fast gaining ground. Taking the country generally, I can state from personal observation and the result of many years' local experience, that there is a marked and material improvement in the general condition of the population. There is more knowledge and education among the masses; more trade and money in circulation; more employment at high wages for the labourer; more moving to and fro in the country; less stagnation; and a decided tendency to enlightenment and progress. There are more markets, more shops, and a brisk and growing export and import trade: all these items indicate undoubted general improvement in the people's condition, with which we ought to be satisfied."

He is "almost entirely silent on the subject of oppressions exercised by zemindars towards their ryots—a subject which was brought so prominently forward in the correspondence of 1871. The conduct of a few zemindars is noticed unfavourably by district officers, but the Commissioner expressly states that these cases are exceptional. On the other hand, the representations that some partial distress which occurred in the Balasore District was personally inquired into and promptly relieved by the zemindars; and several of the landlords are noticed as having shown an enlightened spirit of enterprise in the construction of embankments and the carrying out of other improvements."

These and other passages, the Lieutenant-Governor remarks, appear "fully to justify the conclusion that the condition of the province of Orissa is changing for the better since the collection of the evidence commented upon in the pamphlet of Sir Henry Ricketts. The report depicts a population, not torpid and apathetic, but full of vigour and trading activity; not averse to improvement, but beginning to avail themselves of the benefits of education; not clinging to antiquated prejudices, but ready to take advantage of the appliances of Western civilization; not kept down by an oppressive body of landlords, but comparatively peaceful, contented, and gradually advancing towards rustic prosperity."

In the eagerness for education which has followed the opening up of the province, the Uriyás show a marked contrast to the Beháris, who still justly retain their title of the Boeotians of the Bengal Presidency, notwithstanding that they have long enjoyed ample means of communication with the capital, and are the greatest travellers among the Aryan population of India. The difference probably lies in the superior receptivity of the Uriyas, whose backwardness, we have little doubt, a few years will show to have been due solely to their isolation, and not to any innate disqualification.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

A BILL WITH THE BOTTOM OUT.

(*Saturday Review.*)

MR. PLIMSOLL is entitled to the honours of a legitimate triumph. He has fully demonstrated the necessity for legislation, though the legislation now proposed may not be altogether to his taste. When he first began the agitation which he has conducted with so much gallantry and spirit, if not always with discretion, he was confronted by a number of shipowners who endeavoured to intimidate him by abusive epithets and threats of actions for libel. He has lived through the storm unhurt, and now the satisfaction of knowing that the substantial truth of his statements is universally acknowledged. It is admitted by the Board of Trade, by the Royal Commission, and even by most of the shipowners themselves, and the gentlemen who were loudest in denouncing his indiscretion have apparently subsided into prudent acquiescence. There is no longer any room for discussion as to whether there is such scandalous recklessness in sending unseaworthy ships to sea as Mr. Plimsoll described. That is now agreed on all hands that the bad class of shipowners have at present too much scope for their villanous operations, and that it is imperative that some check should be put upon them. The question is in what form the necessary restraint should be applied. Some hold that there ought to be a Government survey of all merchant ships, and that none should be allowed to go to sea unless they are certified to be in good condition. On the other hand, it is argued that this would in effect be to throw upon the Government the practical management of the whole British merchant service, and that the natural course would be to trust to the ordinary motives of self-interest, but to make owners responsible under severe penalties for any disasters which may occur from unseaworthiness. In choosing between these alternatives there are one or two points which must be borne in mind. In the first place, only a comparatively small minority of shipowners are in the habit of playing fast and loose with the lives of seamen. In the next place, there are no absolute fixed rules as to the safe construction and equipment of ships. There are constant changes of all sorts of kinds, and new experiments are constantly being made. Builders and owners have their own ideas as to what is best, and the Registry Companies also differ from each other as the requirements insisted on vary. Under these circumstances, it would obviously be rash and hazardous for a Government department to step in and attempt to set up an infallible system. A Government surveyor is quite as likely to make a mistake as any other surveyor, and of course if shipowners and builders were compelled to have their ships built in a particular way under the orders of a Government official, they would be thereby relieved from responsibility when anything went wrong. It has been justly remarked that a Government survey would be an answer to everything, and would deprive shippers of goods, passengers, seamen, and in short everybody, of any right of action at law in the case of injury, unless indeed it might be against the Government itself. It is certainly a significant circumstance that shipowners who have been accused of questionable practices should now be exceedingly anxious for a Government survey in preference to freedom and personal liability. There can be little doubt that the balance of argument is in favour of fastening personal responsibility to as large an extent as possible on the owners. Mr. Plimsoll has shown an enlightened spirit of enterprise in the construction of embankments and the carrying out of other improvements."

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THE CIVIL SERVANTS AND THE PRESS.

(*Civil Service Review.*)

THE circular issued by the Treasury during the past week upon the connection of Civil servants with the press is, with the exception of one point, but a forcible reminder, at the junction of the year, of a duty which few who have been behind the scenes in some recent events will cavil—of the existence of regulations that are themselves just and necessary. Few greater misfortunes could befall the Civil Service than a systematic betrayal of official confidence and that this confidence has been recently more than once violated cannot, we fear, be disputed. News affecting their own interests is what all Civil servants naturally desire; it is what they have a right to expect; and what we shall continue in the future, as we have done in the past, to supply them with. But there is a vast difference between the communication of intelligence that partakes of no official nature or character, and the publication of information that is news in the strictest sense of the word, but that entails no violation of official confidence; whilst the latter is perfectly harmless, and is only what Civil servants may legitimately demand, there is a grave crime which it is hard and difficult to find words too strong to reprobate. We believe that we are enabled in this matter to express without any personal *animus* what we believe to be the general feeling of all who value the honour of the service. We have always been anxious to lay before our readers information as precise, as plentiful, and as early as it was possible to obtain, but we have never on any occasion betrayed an official secret, and we feel confident that if we were to do so we should immediately lose the support of the honourable men to whom we are now indebted for our information. We feel at liberty, therefore, to say that we have looked with some astonishment upon the paragraphs which have from time to time appeared in certain papers, and that have contained information which, to our certain knowledge, has been in some cases thus made public before it was communicated to the heads of departments affected. Our wonder, therefore, is not that the Treasury circular now before us has been issued, but that it did not make its appearance some time since. From the time of the announcement of the Company's new promotion was, as it were, the last straw that broke the camel's back, we have known that a circular of the nature of the present one was in preparation; and, reluctant as we may be to do so, we must needs admit that certain Civil servants, impelled possibly by mere thoughtlessness, possibly by an idea that being connected, in however trivial a way, with a newspaper gives them an importance which they might otherwise seek in vain, have allowed their zeal to outrun their discretion. It is again these reprehensible practices that the Treasury circular, as we understand it, is directed. It cannot be intended to deprive Civil servants of the right which they enjoy in common with all her Majesty's subjects, the right of making known their wants and exposing their grievances through the means of the public press. There is often no other method of obtaining redress for them, and to deprive them of this would be beyond the power of the Treasury, even with the Prime Minister, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer to back it. We do not believe, however, that the present circular has any such intention; it deals simply with the "communication of official information to the public journals." It is, we conceive, an ordinary rule that an editor is responsible for whatever appears in the paper over which he holds sway, and, as this is the case in a court of law, we fail to see that there is any injustice in applying a similar regulation in official matters, and holding a known editor responsible for any breaches of official confidence that may appear in the columns of his paper. Read with the context, it will be obvious that this is all that it is intended by the sentence relating to such breaches "committed by the writers or correspondents of the periodicals with which Civil servants are connected." It would be absurd to attempt by rule to fix the responsibility of everything unpleasant to the authorities that may chance to appear in the columns of a given newspaper, upon a Civil servant, who, although he constitutes in an emergency the staff, has nothing to do with its intelligence department, and may be, perchance, a dramatic critic or a reviewer. Nor, indeed, can we see why an appointment on the staff of a journal should necessarily result in an official "inconvenience." The men who obtain such posts are generally men of whom the Civil Service should be proud; they are men of ability, not by any means the juniors in their offices and who may justly claim that some reference from them to their chiefs would be honour a thing. Once more, therefore, looking at the context we are of opinion that this sentence is intended to relate to those who have seen fit, without possessing due qualifications, to take upon themselves editorial duties. We regret, however, that the restriction upon the communication of official information should be qualified by a reference to "the sanction of the responsible heads of departments." A communication of what should have been kept secret will not become the less a violation of official confidence because the head of a department has given his permission for it to be published, and we know what their power of sanctioning the publication of news will amount to. Those things which support the views of the head of a department will be allowed to appear; those, on the contrary which are opposed to his opinions, will be sternly suppressed. Any one knowing the conditions which exist, even at the present time, between the chiefs of certain branches of the Civil Service and their subordinates, can judge how far such a state of affairs is advisable. For our own part, this circular will not affect us. There is always plenty of official news that may be made public without any breach of confidence; there is much that, though of a confidential nature originally, becomes public property by the mere lapse of time. This we shall continue as heretofore to lay before our readers, nor is there any reason why we should cease to endeavour to lay bare abuses, to aid in the redress of grievances, and to cultivate a healthy official opinion. More than this no class journal can legitimately seek to accomplish, and we do not hesitate to say, that whenever any official information of a confidential character reaches us, we shall abstain, as we have already done, and as we imagine all respectable journalists would do, from prematurely publishing it.

M. COROT.

(*Athenæum.*)

BRIEF notices in these columns have prepared our readers for the death of M. Corot. Two great French painters have departed from among us within a few weeks. After Millet, we have lost Corot. The one was, in some respects, the complement in art of the other, and it is certain that neither of them would have been possible in any other country than that which is rapidly passing away. They were both poets of a high class, contemplating Nature under a peculiar inspiration, and yet from nearly opposite points of view. For all this it is difficult to conceive that the same country produced in the same century two such artists as these, and Ingres, to say nothing of MM. A. Stevens, Meissonier, Gerome, and others. Probably the most distinctly original of them all was he who died just before midnight on Monday last.

We consider Corot to have been the most original of French painters since Decamps, and, in some respects, the equal of that magnificent master, but, of course, not so variously endowed nor so powerful. Corot's art reflected nothing that had gone before, either as regards technical development or pathos; neither in fancy nor style was there anything in his pictures which one could refer to those of another. Confining the remark to paintings of the class associated with his name, during the last fifteen years, that is to say, within the period since popular fame was thrust upon him, Corot displayed, not only an idiosyncrasy at once novel and powerful, but his career afforded most perfect modern illustration of the difference which exists between style and manner,—a difference so enormously important in critical eyes. Within a comparatively narrow range of art and motive,—indeed, so narrow a one, that most men thus confined would have sunk into the weakest self-repetitions,—Corot exhibited the most unbounded wealth of resource and the richest vein of fancy. It seemed to students that he never could repeat himself; and yet to hasty eyes his works are so much alike, that probably not half the persons who took slight note of what they saw could discriminate between the paintings severally, still less could they classify them. Those silvery evenings, with the new moon hanging in the scarce clad branches of the elms, while tender shadows trembled on the sward, and nymphs and satyrs danced, as one saw, to

——ditties of no tune,

were not very different from faintly roseate dawnings in which smooth lakes glimmer, and the reflections of the trees grow less mysterious while they darken. We noticed at the last *Salon* a full moonlit scene, with a narrow river running between densely wooded banks, and forming a vista where the sheen of the moon shook as the waters rippled where a boat had passed from bank to bank. It was magical, wonderful, beautiful beyond measure; but in its style absolutely identical with a picture that we remember of a warm autumn noon, and some women trudging, with their burdens, along a sun-flecked country road. Yet what a world of difference exists between the seemingly similar paintings! In that difference, marking, as it did, the distinction between a master and a mannerist, lay the strength of Corot's appeal to us from a high technical point of view.

He was a landscape-painter with the powers of sentiment which are proper to poets. Every touch of his work had a meaning, and seemed like the revelation of a charm. A free and learned draughtsman, whose exquisite skill in drawing it was customary to ignore because it was rarely subtle, he was a fine colourist in the most delicate sense of the term, and his works are so tender and simple, or so noble and precious, that critics have been at a loss how to compare his art with the labour of others. We cannot consider that a fortunate phrase which has styled Corot as the Theocritus of landscape painting.

OUR COUNTY.

ITS NOBLE FAMILIES.

(*The World.*)

ENVY, unquestionably, is not the most infrequent nor the most inoperative of human passions; and though I verily believe that there are to be found in our part of the world the most virtuous people within the British seas, I will not go so far as to assert that the infirmity I have named is altogether unknown in Our County. It might therefore naturally be supposed that though the coming of the Duke amongst us gave rise, as has been narrated, to indescribable emotions of pleasure in the general bosom, there were some few persons, distinguished from the mass by their exalted position and by the consideration generally paid to them, who looked upon his grace's advent with anything but eyes of satisfaction. A duke dwarfs a marquis, a marquis dwarfs an earl, an earl a mere baron; and so on through the titular gamut. It is not agreeable to be dwarfed; and there were not wanting critical observers to insinuate that the Duke's presence would be regarded as a nuisance by Lord Bricabrac, who would be viewed as an intruder by the Earl of Hautenbas, and be possitively resented as a personal affront by the most noble the Marquis of Thames-Ditton. They were completely wrong in their prognostic. I doubt if even the Rev. Simeon Candlemas, the incumbent of the living attached to the ducal residence; Messrs. Lease, Messuage, & Lease, his grace's country solicitors, or, as they prefer to call themselves, his confidential advisers; Mercurius Codd, Esq., M.D., our great county practioner, who, it is well known, might have risen to the very pinnacles of the profession had he consented to settle in London, and of whom the best London opinions habitually say, 'O, if you have seen Codd, I can do nothing for you. Codd knows as much as any of us;' Mr. Jonathan Button, the chief tailor in our parts, who, it is whispered, was once chief contractor to that distinguished man of fashion, Mr. Poole; or even Buttercotch, the renowned local grocer;—whether any or all of these were more gratified by the arrival of the ducal party than the noble personages I have named. In the greater affairs of life, the vulgar notion about having one's nose put out of joint does not operate. On the contrary, neither Lord Bricabrac, nor the Earl of Hautenbas, nor even the Marquis himself, ever felt that his relations with the county world was properly apprehended and acknowledged in the County until the Duke put in an appearance. There is no one so attentive to his grace as Bricabrac, unless it be Hautenbas; no one more attentive to the Earl, unless it be Thames-Ditton. You see, honour descends; and in order to appreciate the stream lower down, you ought to be more or less acquainted with the source. The Marquis shows a good-natured defence on the Duke, inasmuch as he trusts that it will be generally known that the Earl should extend deference to him, the Marquis, whilst the Earl in turn proceeds upon the same principle. It therefore so happens that, since the Duke graciously came amongst us, the Horse Guards must allow a more distinct and clever present idea of the great importance of rank and title, and each of us now stands upon his precedence with a dignity previously but imperfectly asser

A PROPOSAL TO RECONSTRUCT THE LAW AGAINST ADULTERATION.

(*Times.*)

Under the title of "Sale of Food and Drugs Bill," Mr. Sclater-Booth has brought before the House of Commons a proposal for reconstructing the existing law against adulteration in the sense of the Report made by the Select Committee of last Session. This Committee was avowedly appointed in the interests of traders rather than in those of the public, and its recommendations were very freely criticized at the time when they were first made known. The Bill framed in accordance with them is already passing through a similar ordeal, from which it is hardly likely to escape until it has undergone material alterations. Mr. Sclater-Booth himself, indeed, does not appear to entertain any hope of carrying it in its present form, and various speakers in the debate on the Second Reading pointed out important faults in its provisions. The Act of 1872, which is said to have been productive of hardships, was levelled at a system of adulteration which had grown up from small beginnings until it became a great evil, and by which not only a few "usages of trade," but even much of its ordinary course, had been modified to suit the practices of fraudulent dealers. There were important branches of the National Commissariat which were tainted in this way from beginning to end, and in which each class of trader had a colourable pretext for throwing the blame on others. The unfortunate consumer was, indeed, either "cheated or poisoned;" but the importer, the merchant, and the retailer were equally loud in their protestations that they were but innocent channels through which adulterated articles were transmitted by somebody else. The Act dealt with the whole question in the only practical way. It fixed the offence upon the actual seller to the public, and assumed from the fact of adulteration a guilty knowledge of the fact, thus placing the chief responsibility upon the retailer, although not depriving him of his remedy against a merchant who had defrauded him. Such an enactment could not fail to produce occasional "hardships," at least until the proceedings of trade had been guided back to the paths of honesty by the operation of law; but it can scarcely be doubted that the hardships would have diminished every year, and that, it would have been in the power of each trade to put a speedy end to them by the simple plan of fair dealing. The importation of adulterated goods would cease if merchants refused to buy them at any price, and they would be compelled to refuse if they could not resell them without subjecting their trade customers to the risk of really deterrent penalties. It is much to be feared that alteration, on account of alledged hardships, of a law so lately passed will open a door for the commission of fresh frauds, and will produce an impression that commercial dishonesty may secure impunity by agitation.

There is one point of the case, however, touching which the complaints that have been made appear to be well-founded, and to which we have more than once had occasion to refer. Many kinds of adulteration are gross and palpable, requiring no special skill, or only the application of some simple test, for their discovery; but others tax the powers of chymistry to the utmost, and that in directions in which hitherto they have been only imperfectly cultivated. The art of analyzing organic mixtures for the discovery of deadly poisons has been carried to a high degree of excellence, and it would scarcely be possible to destroy life by any agent which would elude detection in the body. But for an equally careful analysis of comparatively innocuous mixtures there has not, until recently, been any remunerative demand; and hence chymists have had no inducements to study the sources of error by which all new processes are beset. These sources of error are mainly due to the way in which the several ingredients of a compound may interfere with the natural action of one another. Alum, for example, in bulk, or in simple solution, can be identified without the least difficulty; but alum in bread is so masked by the ingredients with which it is combined that even its detection, and still more the determination of the quantity present, are problems which have called forth wide differences of opinion from professing chymists, among whom it is impossible for the public to decide. Chymistry, moreover, is now so large a science that it is being split up into special departments; and men of considerable repute devote themselves so much to particular kinds of inquiry that they may very well fail to be equally trustworthy in others. Mr. Pell pointed out that the Bill would render it possible for 292 different local authorities to appoint as many analysts, and, although it is proposed to give inducements to small places to appoint the person who is already analyst for the country or for some neighbouring large town, yet even then the supply of really competent men will probably be short of the demand. There will be but a few analysts for some time to come whose opinions on certain of the cases likely to be submitted to them will carry sufficient weight to justify convictions, more especially if these opinions are traversed, as they almost certainly will be, by those of others of approximately equal position, and concerning whom there is an equal presumption of skill. Large adulterators, who have hitherto used their means and influence in endeavouring to obtain modifications of the law, would, doubtless, if the principle of that law were confirmed, seek from science methods of concealing their most lucrative frauds, and conflicts of chymical testimony would thus be rendered inevitable. In order to prevent such conflicts as far as possible, or to prevent them, at least, from becoming sources of scandal, it would be highly desirable to constitute a Central Board of Appeal on Chymical questions, and to require from this Board the decision, in every doubtful case, of the cases submitted to them, of the method of analysis on which they relied. Without some such provision, a poor defendant would be liable to be wrongly convicted upon mistaken testimony, and a rich one would be able to perplex magistrates by the contradictory statements of skilled witnesses.

The proposed provision for the destruction in bond of tea which is certified by the Customs' analyst to be unfit for human consumption will doubtless be of some value, and will prevent the importation of large quantities of the stuff which has found ready purchasers among those who complain of the existing law. The phrase "unfit for human consumption" will manifestly fail to meet the case of the inferior tea which is now, either by preparation or by mere admixture, made to do duty for better sorts, or which is sold, perhaps at not more than it is worth, for something which would be worth twice as much. From this kind of fraud, however, consumers may fairly be called upon to protect themselves. It arises, in the main, from an unreasonable demand for things with fine names at impossibly low prices, and it would, perhaps, not be going too far to assert that the same demand is a chief cause of all kinds of adulteration. The trading classes are of the same nature as the customers whom they serve, and they manage to supply genuine articles to those who insist upon having them, and who are prepared to pay for them. If Mr. Sclater-Booth's Bill, as amended in Committee, really relieves dealers from hardships without diminishing the security now afforded to consumers, the public will have no reason to be dissatisfied; but it would probably have been wiser to give the present Act a more extended trial, and to see whether the hardships complained of would not have ceased when the practice of traders had been brought into harmony with the provisions of the law. It seems to be a curious oversight in the Bill that, while power is given to certain public officers to make purchases either of food or of drugs, and to take proceedings if the articles are found on analysis to be adulterated, the same power is given to private persons with regard to food only; so that a medical practitioner, for instance, would have no means of punishing a druggist who sold him a worthless compound under the name of a powerful medicine. With the outcry about the usages of trade we have little sympathy, because when such usages are harmless they would not be interfered with, and when they are bad they should be amended. Dr. Lyon Playfair pointed out that it had been an usage of trade to add 25 per cent. of water to milk, and no one regrets that this usage, at least, has been compulsorily abandoned. Neither can we approve the proposed exemption of retailers from penalties for the sale of articles which they buy wholesale in an adulterated state; unless, indeed, this exemption were balanced by a provision for the immediate carrying on of the proceedings against the wholesale dealer who supplied them, and for the recovery from him of penalties enhanced in proportion to the greater magnitude of his transactions. The public has only the retail dealer to look to, and cannot suffer him to evade his responsibilities on any plea of innocence or ignorance. It is his duty to know the nature of the commodities which he offers for sale, and it is within his power to stop adulteration at its source, whether that be in this country or abroad. Adulteration is practised only as a means of gaining profit, and profit ultimately depends upon the readiness of the shopkeeper to sell the adulterated goods to the consumer.

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